

contended that there was no doubt of the right of the legislature to enact retrospective legislation if that power was not forbidden. The constitutional limitation was that congress should have no right to pass a bill of attainder or an ex post facto law, and provided that no state should pass an ex post facto law or a law impairing the obligation of contracts. It was plain that the constitution intended to deny this right to states, and by implication, retain it in congress. He quoted a decision of the supreme court, made in 1866, in support of his contention, and a decision of the supreme court of Iowa, which held no prohibition against an ex post facto law to the effect that a retrospective law was not necessarily an ex post facto law. This law would be retrospective, he said, in that it would levy customs duties on merchandise bought or shipped after tomorrow. He declared that it was a liberal provision in that it did not apply to goods now abroad.

HIS STRONGEST POINT.

Mr. Grosvenor's strongest point was that in connection with the present tariff bill, which bore date August 1, 1894, but was not finally enacted until twenty-eight days later. Although this was unconstitutional, the supreme court had held that it was retrospective. The income tax, although it had been held unconstitutional (not on that point, however) levied on every dollar held on the first of the preceding January. Whisky in bond, manufactured under the 90-cent tax under the operation of that bill, paid 20 cents additional.

RICHARDSON DISPUTES IT.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) contended that the supreme court decision in the case involving the Wilson law, in which the opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, decided exactly contrary to the contention of Mr. Grosvenor. Goods imported between August 1 and August 2, 1894, it was decided, should pay the McKinley and not the Wilson rates.

"If you are going to make this law take effect tomorrow, why not say so," said Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.), "or why not let the day the McKinley law was reported?"

"The real purpose," he added, "was to check all imports so long as the bill was pending before congress, if that should be until next March."

BAILEY CONCLUDES IT.

The debate on the amendment was concluded by Mr. Bailey, who said:

"Mr. Grosvenor fails to distinguish between the power of congress to pass retrospective law and to put two inconsistent laws in action at the same time. The proposition of the way in which congress has the power to compel the people of the United States to live at the same time under two different and conflicting laws. Even if, by some strange decision of a court, congress could exercise that power, it would not be wise to exercise it. You propose to put the people under laws that are yet in the uncharitable wisdom of the United States senate."

ON THE HOME STRETCH.

The debate having been ended, Mr. Grosvenor proposed an amendment to the amendment, which was that the law imposed on goods by this act, imported between a law and the enactment of the act, should be only to the amount of the excess of the duties of this act over the Wilson act. The amendment to the amendment was adopted.

The vote was then taken by tellers on the original amendment, fixing April 1 as the date on which the bill was to go into effect, and it was adopted, 159 to 123.

The clerk resumed the reading of the bill, but he had not completed a single page before motions to "strike out the last word" and the "last two words" were again forthcoming, and made the ground for five minute speeches. Some of these were fast and furious.

The galleries by this time were crowded to suffocation. Many prominent persons were present.

STANDARD VS. SCHEDULES.

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) declared that if this bill became a law it would be by the co-operation of an anti-standard majority in the senate. The silver Republicans of the United States, he said, favored adequate protection. He thought some of the Democrats had made a mistake in emphasizing the tariff issue. It was not a battle of the schedules, it was the battle of the standard.

Mr. Pierce (Dem., Tenn.) repudiated the Democrats on his side who were selfishly seeking protection for themselves. Whether it was "mala in North Carolina, bauxite in Georgia, sugar in Louisiana, or cotton throughout the south."

Mr. William Allen Smith (Rep., Mich.) protested because of the fact that he had been accorded to amend the bill in any of its schedules notwithstanding the assurance given at the opening of the debate. But, he was a protectionist and would vote for the bill.

The debate was suspended for a few minutes while the committee rose for the

Jolted to Death.

The kidneys are peculiarly sensitive to jolting or jarring of any kind, and it is a well known fact that Car Drivers and Conductors; Engineers, Brakemen and Conductors, are very liable to have kidney or bladder troubles in some form. So are traveling men, who spend one-quarter of their time on railroads. The strain comes on the kidneys, the kidneys cry out in pain (backache). The victim that owns these sick kidneys often tries to quiet this cry for relief by smothering it under a plaster or deadening it with a liniment. The disease is there just the same, and if you want to cure it perfectly and permanently use

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills

They go to the very seat and foot of the trouble, and they stop the pain by curing the disease.

An Old Railroad Man Writes, "I Would Not Be Without Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills."

Atchison, Kans., Jan. 25th, 1897. I have used Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills for two years and find that they are the only pills that I have been able to find that would cure my case. I am an old railroad man, and the continuous jolting of the train has given me pains in the back, due no doubt to the wrenching of my kidneys. I would not be without Hobbs' Sparagus Kidney Pills. I have tried others and they failed to relieve me, but Hobbs' has done the work.

HUGH M'ALEER, 617 Park St., Atchison, Kans. HOBBS' REMEDY CO., Prop's., Chicago.

Dr. Hobbs' Pills, For Sale By CHAS. LAWRENCE DRUGGIST 102 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kans.

purpose of allowing Mr. King of Utah, to take the oath of office.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.) stirred up a controversy by his statement that the bill placed binding twine on the free list and cotton ties on the dutiable list. But the south, he said, did not want any of the "pork."

Mr. Dolliver explained that there was a duty on binding twine as against Canada, our only competitor in this article. Cotton ties had been placed on the dutiable list, he said, because it had been demonstrated that the protection of our manufacturers lowered the price of cotton ties.

TRUSTS THE SENATE.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) declared that the bill was not the result of careful, painstaking deliberations of the house, because there had been no time given to go over it by sections and make amendments.

"If this bill was to become a law in the precise terms in which it will pass the house I would hesitate to give it my support," he said, "but, because I believe the senate will make it a consistent protection measure I propose to vote for it."

One of the features of the closing hour of the debate was a brief speech by Mr. White (Rep., S. C.) the only colored man in the house, in commendation of the bill.

Messrs. Smith (Dem., Ky.), Wilson (Dem., S. C.), Mahan, Clark (Dem., Mo.), White (Rep., Pa.) and Curtis (Rep., Ia.) made brief remarks.

As the hour for voting arrived the excitement increased. Fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock Mr. McMillin of Tennessee was recognized for five minutes to close the debate for his side. He briefly reviewed the "extraordinary" methods by which the bill was brought to a vote. He charged that amendments were cut off because the leaders of the majority feared they might be crushed by their own colleagues.

"I defy you now," he said, "to give us an opportunity to amend the sugar schedule, which was framed to protect the biggest trust in the country. And today you crown the infamy of the bill by making it retroactive."

Mr. McMillin concluded by having read at the clerk's desk the words of Speaker Reed, then on the opposition, on the occasion of the passing of the Wilson bill.

"With those words," said he, "I let the bill go forth to the just execution of a robbed and outraged people." (Democratic applause.)

DINGLEY CLOSES.

Mr. Dingley then took the floor and closed the debate in a ten-minute speech. In calm words he spoke of the extraordinary circumstances which produced the exigency which congress had been called in extra session to meet. The ways and means committee had labored faithfully for months to adjust duties to present conditions. There might be some little dissatisfaction with rates. He assured his colleagues and the country that he felt confident that the bill would accomplish the purpose for which it was framed.

THE HOUR OF THREE.

When the hammer fell, at exactly 3 o'clock, the Republican gave their leader a ringing round of applause, which was taken up by the galleries. It continued for several minutes. The debate being at an end, the committee rose, and the bill and pending amendments were reported to the house by Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Bailey demanded a separate vote on the amendment fixing tomorrow as the date on which the bill shall go into effect. The other amendments were adopted in gross, with only formal opposition.

A roll call was demanded on the expected amendment, and it was adopted, 200 to 140. The combined opposition of Democrats, Bonapartes and free silverites voted against the amendment, except Mr. Newlands, (Silverite, Nev.) who voted for it, and Messrs. Hartman (Silverite, Mont.), Jones (Fusionist) Wash. Martin (Pop., N. C.), Shafer (Silverite, Cal.) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.) and Stroud (Pop., N. C.) who did not vote.

MOTION TO RE-COMMIT. The bill was then ordered to be read, after which Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) offered the motion for the minority to re-commit the bill with instructions.

The motion was in the form of a resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the bill, H. R. 379, be re-committed to the committee on ways and means, with instructions to report the same back to the house with amendments placing upon the free list all articles manufactured, produced or controlled by any combination or organization of persons, or corporations formed in the United States for the purpose of limiting, regulating or controlling the supply or price of any such articles, and with the further provision that the rates of duty now prescribed by law shall be levied and collected on any and all of such articles when, in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, such articles shall cease to be manufactured, produced or controlled in the United States by any such combination or organization."

Contrary to the general expectation, no

point of order was raised against the motion. Mr. Dingley, however, immediately demanded the previous question on the motion, which was ordered, and without debate the vote was taken upon it by yeas and nays. The motion was rejected, yeas 148 to 196. The Republicans voted solidly against the motion, and the combined opposition, with the exception of Mr. Newlands, for it.

Mr. Hartman, Mr. Jones of Washington, Mr. Martin of North Carolina, Mr. Shafer of Colorado, Mr. Shuford and Mr. Stroud of North Carolina, who did not vote in the preceding votes, were recorded in favor of the motion.

SOLID REPUBLICAN RANKS. The roll call on the passage of the bill was then taken, and followed with interest. Not a break occurred in the Republican ranks. Five Democrats, Messrs. Meyer, Broussard, and Davey of Louisiana, and Kleberg and Slayden of Texas, voted with the majority.

Mr. Howard of Alabama was the only Populist who voted for the bill, but 20 of the Populists, fusionists and silverites declined to record themselves either way. Before announcing the result of the vote, the speaker directed his name to be called.

"Mr. Reed," shouted the clerk.

"Aye," replied the speaker. The Republicans applauded vigorously and when the speaker announced the result—"Aye 205; nays 123; absent and not voting 21, and so the bill is passed." The Republicans arose en masse and cheered. The galleries joined in the demonstration.

Immediately afterward, on Mr. Dingley's motion, the house adjourned until Saturday.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows:

"At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word. It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known, the people will have nothing else. For sale by druggists."

SENATOR HOAR'S AMENDMENT Preserving the Senate's Treaty-Making Function is Adopted.

Washington, March 31.—The senate today began voting on the miscellaneous amendments to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The proceedings were conducted in executive session, but it is understood they were confined almost exclusively to the numerous votes taken.

Action upon the amendments offered by Senator Hoar was the first taken and several senators expressed the opinion that it would render any further amendment unnecessary. There were six roll calls during the session.

The first roll call was upon Senator Hoar's amendment. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The final amendment was 54 to 13, but there had been four changes in favor of the amendment before this result was reached, making seventeen votes originally cast in opposition. The text of this amendment is substantially as follows:

"Any difference, which, in the judgment of either power materially affects the honor or its domestic or foreign policy shall not be referred to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement, nor shall any question as to continuance in force of any treaty which has previously been made. It is further explicitly specified and agreed that any agreement entered into by the contracting parties under this treaty shall be signed by the president of the United States, and receive the approval of the senate by a two-thirds vote before it becomes binding upon either Great Britain or the United States."

The provision in regard to the continuance of existing treaties was inserted for the protection of the United States, in connection with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The only other affirmative action was the adoption, by a vote of 47 to 23, of the series of amendments offered by Senator Foraker. The amendments are to each article providing for a tribunal of arbitration and declare that any case submitted to arbitration must be tried by a separate tribunal.

The arbitrators appointed on the part of the United States are to be nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate.

The Chilton amendment, providing for the submission of all agreements to the senate, was laid on the table by an aye and nay vote, because, as was urged, the provision was included in the Hoar amendment.

There were many senators, however, who were of the opinion that the Chilton amendment was preferable to the point covered by it, because more explicit, and the vote was comparatively close.

An amendment adopted by Senator Mills expunging the last half of Article 6 of the treaty, invoking the good offices of our powers before resorting to war in case of a failure to reach an agreement.

DEEP IN COLORADO. Denver, Colo., March 31.—All Colorado is buried under about a foot of snow. The storm abated this morning, but the temperature has dropped below freezing point and stock on the ranges will suffer severely. Trains on Colorado lines are running pretty nearly on schedule time.

TRAINS GETTING THROUGH. Denver, Colo., March 31.—All the eastern railroads have been tied up today by heavy snow to get into the city tonight. The big wind packed every full of snow, and age and brush which make a barrier hard to "buck." On the Colorado lines to the west very little trouble has been experienced on account of the storm.

SIX ADDITIONAL BALLOTS And Still Kentucky has Only Half Enough Senators.

Frankfort, Ky., March 31.—The first ballot this morning for United States senators resulted as follows: Hunter 69; Blackburn 48; Davis 13; Boyle 7; Stone 1. Present 124; necessary to a choice 61.

No motion to adjourn was made and Speaker Worthington ordered a second ballot, which resulted as did the first.

A story was out to the effect that the second money Democrats had made a proposition to the silver Democrats to combine on State Senator Henry L. Martin of Woodford. It was thought probable that the deal might be consummated. Senator Martin is a money man, but has worked and voted for Blackburn solely for personal reasons.

The third ballot showed: Hunter 59; Blackburn 42, two members having paired for lunch.

The fourth ballot showed: Hunter 57; Blackburn 40, two more pairs.

The fifth ballot was taken after an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn. The legislators had sent for provisions and the assembly room looked like a picnic ground. It resulted: Hunter 58; Blackburn 41.

After the fifth ballot an adjournment was taken at 1:25 o'clock.

Washington, March 31.—It is said at the White House that the president will refuse to intervene further in the case of the Borrego gang, the murderers of Sheriff Chavez in New Mexico. The last respite expires next Friday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

5c.

ment under the terms of the treaty, was also lost by a close margin.

A motion to omit all of Article 5 was laid on the table by a more decided vote. Senator Hansbrough gave notice of a substitute for the entire treaty, which, he said, he would offer tomorrow in the shape of a resolution setting forth that while the United States accepts the doctrine of arbitration as wise and humane, the present treaty is not demanded by the exigencies of the times.

Senator Hoar stated his purpose to make a point of order against the substitute when offered, and there is no doubt it will be sustained.

When the senate adjourned at 4 o'clock it was with the understanding that the final vote on the amendments should be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow, amendments to be presented tomorrow under the ten-minute rule.

After this time no further amendments will be in order under the agreement of last week, but there is no date fixed for the vote upon the treaty itself.

Senator Davis made an effort to secure unanimous consent to take the vote after the Friday of this week or Monday of next week, but Senator Stewart made objection.

On Time. And every early too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitter. Don't delay it; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatism and nerve debility, also, use the Bitter.

WIND AIDS WATER

(Continued from First Page.)

to Professor Garriot, were safe, on account of the cold wind blowing from the lake. In the southern part of Illinois, however, where the lake winds are not felt, there was considerable danger of destruction of property by storms.

WASHOUT FOLLOWS BLOCKADE. Aberdeen, S. D., March 31.—The washout has succeeded the snow blockade in all this section. Fully one-third of the surface of the ground seems to be under water, and the end is not yet. Eastern trains on the Milwaukee and North-western systems could not get within fifty miles of this city last night, and two hours before its departing time the regular Hastings and Dakota passenger was abandoned. Twenty washouts are reported on the Northwestern. The Milwaukee track south is submerged for a long distance. Immense bodies of water are tributary to streams on the Hastings and Dakota east and the Harlem line north of Andover and in many places the tracks are covered two or three feet deep. Interruption to traffic will continue for a week or more. Rain is now falling.

JIM RIVER ON THE BOOM. Huron, S. D., March 31.—The Jim river is over half a mile wide here and is rising nearly an inch an hour. Ice began moving last night, gorging heavily, and was broken with dynamite. The cemetery bridge and one six miles below have gone out. The high water mark of 1881 is likely to be passed. Reports from the north say heavy rains are falling and all streams are rising. Indicating that the worst of the flood has not yet been reached. It rained here all the forenoon.

SNOW PLOWS SNOWED UP. Cheyenne, Wyo., March 31.—The blizzard continued all night. The streets of the city are piled full of snow. All Union Pacific freight trains have been abandoned and passenger trains are at a standstill. The train which left Denver at 6 o'clock last night, became stalled in big drifts half a mile east of the Cheyenne depot. The overland flyer got stuck in the snow at Hillsdale, twenty miles east of this city, and No. 2, the eastbound flyer, was tied up at Red Buttes, near Laramie, unable to climb Sherman mountain. The westbound flyer from here was abandoned. The big repair work all day yesterday and up until midnight, but even then they finally snowed up and unable to keep the road open. It is growing colder and unless the storm lets up the loss of property and stock will be awful.

SNOWS IN THE BLACK HILLS. Lead, S. D., March 31.—Two and a half feet of snow has fallen all over the Black Hills and more is coming. Trains are all delayed. The storm is the same that raged last night in Wyoming. It is the worst in years.

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5c.

ONE WING BROKEN

DOVE OF PEACE FLOPS AROUND AWKWARDLY IN CRETE.

Pacification of the Island Pacific Only When the Christians are Getting the Upper Hand, Otherwise the Pampered Turk Cuts up Whatever Shines He Likes—Vassos Points Out This Partiality in an Energetic Protest to the Powers—How Her Majesty's Warship Turned the Tide at Suda Bay—News From the Border.

Athens, March 31.—Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek forces in Crete, has telegraphed the following message to King George:

"Contrary to their promises, the admirals have permitted bands of armed Muslims to Oudam to pillage and burn houses outside the town, while every act of defense on the part of the Christians provokes bombardment by the foreign warships. The admirals send their governments false dispatches declaring that I am guilty of cruelties. I have massacred the prisoners taken at Malaxa, and that, despite my solemn declaration to the contrary, I intended to attack Cania. I shall address to the admirals an energetic protest."

Cania, March 31.—4 p. m.—Colonel Vassos, in pursuance of the promise he made in his telegraph message to King George, has sent a strongly worded protest to the admirals. He charges the representatives of the powers with violating the pledge that Muslims should be allowed to attack the Christians again. He condemns the shelling of Crete by the foreign fleets and appeals to the people of Europe to end the present policy, which, he says, is fraught with untold horrors and threatens the entire population of the island with extermination.

SHELLED BY THE POWERS. Cania, March 31.—The Christians have bombarded the blockade, above the Izeddin fort, which, together with the island ironclads, replied with shells. The bombardment was continued until 11 o'clock at night, and was resumed this morning.

Cania, March 31.—The insurgents, by a bold stroke, occupied the hill on the south side of Suda Bay last evening. They were promptly shelled by the British, Austrian and Russian warships. At daybreak today the firing was resumed, and the Creteans were driven from their positions. As soon as the firing ceased they made another attempt to recover the ground, and the warships promptly resumed the firing, which was very heavy for several hours. During the cannonade three Turks were killed and five wounded.

The Russian consul at Retimo reports that when he communicated to the Creteans at Siphonolis the proclamation of the admirals inviting them to lay down their arms, the Creteans replied that the only boon they would accept from the powers was political union with Greece.

FLAG OF TRUCE FIRED ON. Constantinople, March 31.—The ambassadors have called the attention of the Turkish government to the action of the Turkish soldiers at Cania in firing upon a party of Christians bearing a flag of truce.

POWERS TALK TOO MUCH. London, March 31.—At a banquet given in his honor this evening at the National Liberal club, Lord Kimberley, leader of the Liberal party in the house of lords, severely arraigned the powers for their systematic proclamations in dealing with the Greco-Cretan affair. He complained that every action was taken too late to accomplish the end desired.

"The sultan," he said, "should be required to move his troops from the island of Crete instantly, and if he refuses, then the powers ought to remove them."

"The feeling in this country is that the whole policy of Great Britain should be used promptly and effectively for freedom and for peace."

WAR IS INEVITABLE. London, March 31.—A dispatch from the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Ellassona, the headquarters of the Turkish army in Macedonia, says:

"My opinion is unchanged. War is inevitable if the negotiations of the powers fail. Thirty thousands insurgents, armed to the teeth, are waiting at a certain point on the frontier of Greece independence and it is difficult to believe it can pass without the enthusiasm breaking its bounds, to exercise the utmost strictness to prevent unauthorized action."

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Volos, Greece, telegraphs:

"A thousand reservists reached Volos today. This is extremely important and I am confident that the National society is beginning to move. A public meeting held here this afternoon sent a deputation to welcome Prince Constantine and tell him that the whole population hopes for an immediate advance. The crown prince thanked them for their loyalty and devotion, and said:

"I am confident that if the cruel necessity of war should arise we shall be ready to do our duty for our country. Let us still hope, however that peace will reign just and patriotic ambitions; in the meanwhile, let us feel perfect confidence in the decisions of the king and the loyal authorities, who, without doubt, will take every step necessary for the safety and honor of the country."

REALLY MUST BLOCKADE. Berlin, March 31.—It is semi-officially announced here that the powers have arrived at the conclusion that the situation in Crete and on the Thessalian frontier must not be allowed to continue and that steps must, forthwith be taken to wipe the aggressive attitude of Greece. Their decision was hastened by the action of Colonel Vassos in aiding the insurgents in hostilities against the powers. The blockade of Greece has therefore been decided upon with the consent of all the powers and will be enforced at an early date.

Paris, March 31.—It is announced here this afternoon that the powers have decided to proceed with the partial blockade of Greece at an early date.

WHEN ENGLAND SAILED IN Then the Cause of the Battered Turk Prospered at Once.

London, March 31.—The Greek correspondent of the Standard will say tomorrow in describing the bombardment, by the foreign warships of the position occupied by the insurgents on the hill of Suda Bay last week.

"When the Creteans began the attack Colonel Baird proposed to the admirals that they should send a mixed force of 400 men to drive the insurgents out of

SOMETHING NEW



Largest package of the world's best dinner for a nickel, still greater economy in 4-cent package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



the position they occupied behind a strong wall along a ravine. The Australian and French admirals were opposed to taking the offensive, and they decided to confine their action to bombardment. By 8 o'clock in the morning the engagement was in full blast. The Turkish guns in Port Izeddin could take only a small part in the firing, as most of them were directed seaward, but a Turkish frigate shelled the insurgents freely, though with little effect.

An hour later the foreign men-of-war signified their intention to bombard. The Dogahtash fired first, then her majesty's steamship Ardent and finally the Austrian gunboat Togo. Each vessel fired in its turn, aiming chiefly at the Greek flag, which was hoisted above the stone wall. The Ardent ceased firing at 9:30 o'clock, but the Dogahtash, ranging close in shore, by degrees pounded down the wall, yard by yard, every shot telling.

"In spite of the heavy cannonade the Creteans held their ground stoutly, even throwing out skirmishers to repel the Turkish assaults, though they were compelled to abandon the principal positions behind the stone wall.

"At 9:45 a. m. her majesty's steamship Camperdown, the outmost of the ironclads, began firing six-inch shells. The Creteans thereupon retired slightly, but continued a heavy fire until 10 o'clock, when the Camperdown, at a range of 6,000 yards, fired her big guns.

"The effect was instantaneous. Three out of four of the shells burst directly in the center of the insurgent position, and the Creteans fled helter-skelter.

"The aim of the guns was perfect, while the formidable noise of the enormous shells hurled through the air was alone enough to frighten any enemy. Things were now getting too hot to last and the insurgent flag was speedily lowered. The Creteans in full retreat were hastened by the fire of the